steamers Expected. The SARAH SANDS, which left Liverpool on th 1st inst. is now over due, and her arrival may be hourly expected. Her news will be ten days later

than our last advices. The CAMBRIA, the fastest boat of the Cu lice, left on the 4th, and is therefore fully due at Boston. She had not been heard of at 12 o'clock yesterday, since which time the Telegraph has been order. Our citizens should be on their guard against the tricks of speculators, who may have cut the wires to prevent the transmission of the news.

Developments at the South.

gress and a new Legislature on Thursday. The when there are such lots of it in Patagonia, Nova struggle will be warm in particular localities, but Zembla and the Tongo Islands to be had almost the Blave breeding and Slavery-extending policy perish of fever and starvation in their desperate which made Polk President, annexed Texas to the vasteful, sanguinary War. Yet we hope for a gain of two to four Whig Members of Congress.

-Our present object, however, is to call the at- it be to die? ention of the Northern self-styled Democracy to the battle fought and the weapons employed by their brethren in Virginia. The Richmond Enquirer, edited by two sons of Mr. Polk's own Editor at Washington, is emphatically the mouth-piece of Virginia-that is, of the usually dominant party in Virginia. That paper some weeks since openly declared that no supporter of the principle of the Wil.
mot Proviso could receive its support, or that of the
Southern Democracy, for next President. We intended to quote its article at the time, but a crowd other matter prevented.

In the last Enquirer, we find the same spirit developed in a still more ominous manner. The Richmond District is the theatre of a very animated Congressional canvass between John M. Botts. and Walter D. Leake, Loco. Mr. Leake everywhere proclaims that no friend of the Wilmot Proviso can be supported for President in Virgints, and urges upon the Slaveholders that Mr. Botts cannot abide this test of devotion to their interests. Here is the Enquirer's language :

"We sound the tocsin. We ware the voters of this Directed that on the Wilmor Proviso Ma Borrs is Not sare! He retues to come out plainly and unequivocally upon the subject. He sell not say that no man in faror of the Wilmot Proviso shall receive his support for 14 Presidency."

Mr. Botts replies to this charge fully and prompt He avows that his way to avoid all trouble ith regard to the Wilmot Proviso is to take no ter. ritory from Mexico in making Peace with her. His lew is that each State, present or prospective, is the sole judge as to whether and when Slavery shall be established or abolished within its borders. But as to the test required of him, he

"I expect to vote for the candidate of the Whig party against any and all the candidates of the Loco Foco party and will give no pledge that will deprice me of this price

The Enquirer and its candidate seize upon this; avowal, and are making the most of it to secure votes against Mr. Botts. And, in reply to an intination from Mr. B. that they are using it as a mere weapon of offence against him, the Enquirer says

"It has been a favorite item of policy with many whigs to assail the Democratic party on that subject, and to charac them with willingness to support a man for the Presidency who was in favor of it. (the Wilmot Proviso) This charge has been fully refuted and denied by our public men throughout Virginia. No one belonging to the Democratic party is a candidate for Congress who does not reguldate the idea of supporting a Wilmot Proviso man for President."

We call the attention of the Northern allies of Virginia and the Enquirer to this subject. Dare the Evening Post, Albany Atlas, Boaton Post, New-Hampshire Patriot, Augusta Age, Portland Argus, &c. &c. allow their readers to understand clearly the issue made up against Mr. Botts by Virginia brethren? Dare they let us know what they think of it, and how, in their judg ment, it must and will be met by 'the party in the North ! If nobody who approves the Wilmot Proviso can be supported for President by the slaveholding Democracy, can any opponent of that Proviso be annorted by the mass of the Northern wing of that party? May we be

WISCONSIN-Constitution Rejected .- The Milwankee Sentinel of the 9th has returns from eleven Eastern Counties, which contain (if we mistake showing an overwhelming majority against the

Cos. Maj. Agt. Cos. Maj. Agt. Cos. Maj. for.

Milwaukec. 302 Danc. 326 Washington. 750

Racine. 1150 Jefferson. 250 lows, about even.

Waukesha. 650 Greene. 300 Presentms] 24444

Sheboygan. 200 Rock. 1004 against it 3444 5.194

2,581 votes, giving 289 majority against the Con- as it was before. stitution. We regret to add that it gave 179 ma-lander against Equal Suffrage to Colored Persons

Important Trial—Powers of Corporations and their Officers. jority against Equal Suffrage to Colored Persons and 264 majority for Licensing the drunkard-manufacture. The vote on each of these propositions was comparatively light. An entire Anti-Constitution ticket for Charter Officers was elected-Horatio N. Wells, Mayor. Racine (town) gives 416 majority against the Constitution, which would seem to be

which seemed to us decidedly valuable-the Exemption of a limited Homestead from seizure debt and the guardianship of the Property of Married Women from being squandered by their Husbands especially so. On the other hand, it was weighed down by unlimited Individual Liability for Corporators and the most ferocious interdicts of any issue or Circulation of Paper Money, which are better adapted to Russis or Affichanistan than to a free Ramblic Our satisfaction at the defeat of these is tempered by the apprehension that it will be attributed to the good rather than the bad provisions of the instrument, though we are confi-dent that, but for the Homestead Exemption, the majority against the Constitution would have been far greater. Of course, a new Convention must now be called, a new Constitution framed and pass ed upon, and it is quite likely that Wisconsin will not be represented at the opening of the next Cou-

The letters of Gen. JAMES TALLMADGE, an nouncing his resignation of the Presidency of the New-York University are herewith presented, and will be read by many with interest. We commend their state ts to general attention.

BROOKLYN ELECTION .- A correspondent assures s that Thos. H. Redding, Alderman elect from the IXth Ward, is a true and steadfast Whig, instead of an inde-pendent Loco-Foco, as we classed him, on the strength of his votes against the Whigs and with the Loco-Focos at the organization of the Board last year. That he was regularly nominated and elected on the Whig ticket.

NEW-JERSEY .- The Township and Borough Elections throughout the Central and Northern Counties of New Jersey took place on Monday of last week, and resulted very strongly in favor of the Whige-not merely in the cities and larger towns like Newark, Trenton, Princeton, N. Brunswick, Rahway, Elizabethtown, Jersey City, &c. which are usually Whig, but in such as Woodbridge, which are usually the other way. New-Jersey is becoming a most reliable Whig State, and if the War is not stopped Loco-Focoism will

nearly run out there. The Champion of American Labor' is a arge and cheap weekly paper, edited by Wm. S. Tisdale, ecoping or greatly restricting the immigration of European Laborers. We cannot think that course other desirable or practicable, but we welcome any ion, in a proper spirit, of the wants and woes of

The Moniteur of February 29, publishes the result of the recent census of France. It is 35,400,486 souls, an increase of 1,170,306. The increase of population in France is therefore very slow, and has not doubled in a century and a half. In 1700 it was nearly twenty millions.

Pauper Immigration.

The Express of Saturday says: The Express of Saturday says:

"The paupers who have recently arrived from Europe give a most melancholy account of their sufferings. Upward of eighty individuals, almost dead with the ship lever, were landed from one ship alone, while twenty seven of the cargo died on the passage, and were thrown into the sea. They were one hundred days tossing to and fro upon the ocean, and for the last twenty days their only food consisted of a few ounces of meal per day, and their only water was obtained from the clouds. The miseries which these people suffer are brought upon themselves, for they have no business to leave their country without at least a sufficient quantity of food to food them while making the passage."

It strikes us that this same Express has often

It strikes us that this same Express has often narveled why people who can't find employment here don't betake themselves to somewhere else. where work is said to be abundant and wages high; and that said paper lives in a state of perpetual astonishment that anybody could wish to render Land more easily attainable than it now is, ther result is anticipated than a triumph of any how. And now, when the famine stricken efforts to reach their Promised Land, they are Union, and thus kindled the flames of wanton, coolly told that they "have no business to leave their country without a sufficiency of food," &c. Alas! what have they 'business' to do, then unless

To the Editor of The Tribune: Permit a member of the Mariner's Family Indust trial Society to correct the impression many have re-ceived relative to the intended erection of an edifice on ceived relative to the intended erection of an edifice on Staten Island by the Samaritan Society. Many aged and needy persons have called on us, supposing we were with the Samaritan Society in their effort, and that we could receive their applications, and offer them a shelter. The object we are hoping to secure by our petition now before the Legislature, viz: a home for widows, wives and mothers of Seamen incapable of labor, originated entirely among ouselves, and we are not seeking to collect funds for the purpose. We ask the Legislature but to set saide for the benefit of Bailors' female relatives a moisty of the tax paid by Seamen themselves (to austain the Fund and Retreat) believing it but an act of justice: and should we fail it will add bitterly to the woes of the desitute and bereaved of the class for whom

rioan Stateman of this City, an excellent weekly, which always contains good things is publishing Prof. Mitch-oll's Lectures on Astronomy, reported at length. [Eve. Post.

Reported at length' for The Tribune, neighbor Post! You omit to state this because the Statesman conceals the fact, and is mean enough to assert that " The Tribune complains that we do not extract from Whig journals more generally, and particularly from The Tribune -when in fact it has extracted whole pages from our paper, only editing them
by suppressing the line 'Reported for The Tribune.'
What we did complain of was the Editor's fair promise
to quote the ablest articles from leading journals of all parties in connection with his practice of quoting only from journals hostile to the Whig party. We don't object to a party paper-far from it-but we don't like to see one bait for subscribers with promises of impartiality, and then deliberately violate those pro-

Columbus, Ohio, has chosen Whig Officers-Alex. Patton Mayor by 670 to 375 Loco,-Marshall, 2 pool Directors, 4 out of 5 Alderman, &c. It gives 828 votes in favor of aiding a Railroad by County loan

Cor ONTARIO County has chosen 11 Whig and Loco Supervisors : SENECA and WARREN Cos. each 2 Whigs to 8 Locos. WAYNE 8 Whigs to 7 Locos. GREENE Co. 5 Whigs, 6 Locos.

CANAL APPOINTMENTS .- The Canal Board comsenced appointing Superintendents on Friday. and bad ground out the following that night-all Locos, of course :

Locos, of course:

Erie Canal.—Section 1. James Brady*; 2. J. S. M. Barhydt; 3. Francis Newkirk; 4. A. G. Roscorantz; 5. William Sponenburgh*; 6. Robert Padock; 7. Theodore
D. Barton*; 8. Zebulon P. Mason*; 2. David Poucher;
10. Daniel Werner*; 11. Orrin Britt; 12. William A.

Champlain Canal.-Section 1. William Clute; James

1 Sherril!*

Ossego Canal — Asron G. Fish.
Cayuga and Seneca Canal — E. S. Latham.*

Chemung Canal — Daniel Stevens.
Crooked Lake Canal — Lewis S. Ayres.
Chemango Canal.— Section 1. David Murray; 2. Thos.
I. Noyes.*

* Responstments.

Breaking open the Cathedral in Mexico. We find in La Patria of New-Orleans, an ex-tract from a leading journal of the City of Mexico, giving an account of the attempt on the part of the Govern-ment of Gomez Parias to remove the silver plate from the Cathedral. It seems that the report was that the Government gave orders for its removal for the purpose not) fall one-half the population of Wisconsin, of coining it, and as soon as the party to whom the business was entrusted was safely about it, issued a counter-order as a trick for the public. The official to whom ruthat there was any order to take silver plate but only coin and says that Col. Fierro with the artisans necessary to remove the locks from doors and to force open coffers entered the treasury of the Cathedral, where he ound silver to the value of \$2878, but no coin, and se-Milwaukee City, first settled 13 years ago, polled | cordingly he had the doors secured, leaving everything

Correspondence of The Tribune.
TRENTON, N. J. April 17-7 P. M.

The important cause in Chancery, on a bill filed by Mr. John D. Hager, late Secretary of the New Brunswick Steamboat and Canal Transportation Company, as complainant against E. A. Stevins, James Neilson and John R. Thomson, Directors of said Company for a breach of trust and violation of the char-ter, came up before Hon. O. S. Halsted, Chancellor, in the State House, this morning. Council for Mr. Hager, Hon. Peter D. Vroom, Hon. Wm. Halsted; for the Direc-tors, George Wood, Esq and Mr. Woodruff of New-York,

James S. Green and R. S. Field, Esqs. of Princeton.

The present application is for the appointment by the Chancellor of a Receiver to take charge of certain real estate purchased (it is alleged) by the Directors in the City of Philadelphia, and also in Bristol. Pa not necessary to the wants of the stockholders, and not warranted by the charter of the Company, together with several large sums of money leaned by the Directors to E. A. Stevins and others.

Mr. Halsted opened the cause on the part of the complainant, and spoke 5½ hours with great ability. Messrs, Wood and Woodruff will speak on Monday, and the argument will be closed by Peter D. Vroom probably on Tuesday morning.

This action has created a great excitement in the Eastern part of this State, not only from the commanding polames S. Green and R. S. Field, Esqs. of Princeton.

This action has created a great extrement in the Lan-ern part of this State, not only from the commanding po-sition of the defendants and as bringing in question their conduct as Directors of the Company, but as in all pro-bability defining more clearly the power and responsibil-ties of Directors of Charter Companies. You shall be far-ther informed at the close of the discussion. R. M.

From the Charleston Mercury.

FROM VERA CRUZ TO MEXICO .- As there are

GOVERNOR OF NEW MEXICO.-We understand GOVERNOR OF NEW MEXICO.—We understand that a memorial has been received from Santa F6—to be forwarded to Washington—praying that Capt St. Vrsin, partner of the late Chas. Bent, be appointed Governor of the Territory. We presume there is not a man in Missouri who would besitate in naming Capt St. Vrsin as the most fit man now alive for the office. He has the same qualities to recommend him that his late partner, possessed, and, unfortunately, even a greater and more severe experience.

[St. Louis Reveille, 9th.

UNITED STATES OF THE NEW BEDFORD BRIDGE CONFORATION —We learn from the Scaton Daily Adver that Woodbury J. in the Circuit Court of the U. S. oa Thursday, delivered an opinion in this case, quashing the indictment R. Rantoul, Jr. and C. L. Woodbury for the U. S. Rufus Choate and B. R. Curtis for the defendants.

OODENSBURGH AND HER STEAMERS.-The Re ablican of Wednesday says the harbor is nearly clear ice, and the St Lawrence opposite Ogdensburgh, and incSrly a mile above, is clear. The steamors are fast

DISPATCHES FOR THE TRIBUNE BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH

Fire-Death of Sully the Artist. PHILADELPHIA, April 18, 1847. Lardner's brokerage office in Walnut st. near Third, was injured to-day, and Glenat's omnibus stables, Kensington, destroyed by fire.

The Baltimore Telegraph is again interrupted. Thomas Sully, Jr. the eminent artist, died sud-

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE. Tribune's Telegraphic Dispatch.

SENATE ALBANY, Saturday, April 17-7 P. M. A petition was received from the New-York Prison Association for a tax on immigrant passengers to erect a work house. Several local bills were read and passed. The General Railway bill was taken up in Committee of the Whole. ASSEMBLY.

Several bills were read and passed, among them the bill to amend the act altering the Commissioners' map of Brooklyn; also the bill to amend the act educing the capital stock of the Fireman's Insurance Co. of New-York; also the bill authorizing Mohawk Railway Co. to borrow money to relay their track with heavy rails; also a similar bill for the Anburn and Rochester Railway Co.

New-York Legislature ... FIFTEENTH WEEK.

Judicial Districts-Politics-Hunkers vs. Barnburners-Gerymandering - Concession and Compromise—Fol-som on Nominations—Mr. Harris's Views—Cons-quences of Disagreement—N. Y. Observatory—Rail road Bills—Rural Cemeteries, 6x.

The ALBANY Correspondent of THE TRIBUNE, hav ng been absent from that city during Friday and Saturday, has compiled a brief account of the proceedings of the Legislature from reports in the ournal and Argus.
The Judicial District division question, to

The JUDICIAL DISTRICT division question, to which he has long, often, and carnestly directed the attention of the public, has assued an aspect of much doubt and difficulty. On Thursday evening, after this reporter had left the Heure Mr. Brankill took the floor and urged an atherence to the bill adopted in Assembly, and it was agreed to, by resolution, 60 to 34. Ido no find the names of the 94 who voted, but Mr. Jones, in Senate, on Friday, remarked, that the only Democrat on the Home Committee 'was perhaps about the only one in the House in favor of the House bill.' The Senate took all of Friday to consider what ought to be done, but they appear to have done nothing. If they (like the House) affects to their bill, both bills are lost, and the whole matter must either be begun

are lost, and through altogether. I trust there is too much good sense and love of country in both Houses to permit them either to waste much more time in argu-ment, or to separate till. September without districting the State.
The SENATE's Friday debate shows that political con

The SENATE's Friday debate shows that political considerations enter very deeply into this contest, and yet
the Judges to be elected are the men whose duty it will
be to hold the scales of Justice equally potsed, affect
whom it may. Senator Johnson, who is, perhaps unjustly, accused of an interested obstinacy in this matter,
was for adhering to the Senate bill, and thought that possibly a new bill might be introduced. Mr. Jonzs had still
hopes from a Committee of Conference. Mr. Haan " had
heard that the bone of contention was whether St.
Lawrence should go on with Oneids, and that it was
leared the Old Hunker strength in that County would
crush the innocent Barnburners of St. Lawrence County." Mr. Barlow called the Assembly's plan a "gerrymander." Was there ever such a gerrymander as

y." Mr. Barlow called the Assembly's plan a "gen-ymander." Was there ever such a gerrymander as the old eight! Just look at 'em on the map! Mr. Talcorr defended the Senate bill. The compromise bill of the Senate put Rensselaer with Albany where it belonged, and putting it there, an quality of Districts could be attained throughout the tate. With that bill there would be no District which aried from the average of 319 000 more than 20,000. to system could arrange the Districts in a more com-act and convenient form. There were but seven Dis-ficts to arrange. There would be four Democratic dis-icts, three Whig, leaving the third to be decided as it light.

might.

Mr. Spencer was dispassionate and moderate—very:
After all, said he, this mere districting could make so difference, except for the convenience of nomination and election. The judicial business would not be interfered with or controlled in any manner by the formation of the Districts. Mr. S. urged, under these circumstances, speedy and decisive action of some sort—which could alone be effected by concession and compromise. Mr. Foxon reminded the Senate, that no nominations could be made until this matter was decided. He deprecated the fact that political consequences were allowed to have any influence in this matter, and yet it would have been approached without reference to party considerations, and he believed that it was with such a hope the people adopted the New Constitution. Political matters were in nowless connected with the Jaciciary. The interests of all parties were to be committed to them. Political Judges were ever to be committed to them. Political Judges were ever to be avoided. A liberal spirit of concession would ensure a compromise. It struck him on looking at the map that the boundaries of Districts should be regulated by water courses. Were the people to be thrown into a state of waters. ight. Mr. Spencez was dispassionate and moderate—very

Senate but two Districts. The third, in its present condition, was controlled by neither party. Independent of that, but two would be controlled by the Whigs. Would any fair mind say that a Legislative body would be justified in adhering to such a measure? It had come to be a question whether the whole Judicial system of the State should fail, or whether the whole Judicial power should be thrown into the hands of a party now in the minority. It this Legislature failed to put in operation our Judicial system, it failed entirely—the duty was not devolved on its successors—and we could only be provided with Courts by calling a new Convention. All that there was in this question, was whether the Fourth District should be Whig or Democratic.

I have been indebted to the Argus report, thus far. Measrs. Loomis and Worden have accepted the office of Revisers of the Laws. The bill in sid of the construction of a first-rate Observations to see the Construction of a first-rate Observations are New-York was, last Saturday, ordered to a third reading. That's one good move.

The bill to suthorize executors and administrators to compromise debts due to testators or intestates—the

The bill to authorize executors and administrators to compromise debts due to testators or intestates—the bill to suthorize the Auburn and Rochester Railroad Co. to borrow \$600,000 to lay down their road with heavy Trail—the bill permitting the Mohawk and Hudson Railroad Co. be called the "Albany and Schenectady Railroad Co." and to lay down heavy iron rail—the bill to exempt burying grounds (though private) from sale by legal process—and the bill to authorize the incorporation of Rural Cemetery Associations, were passed in Assembly, beside many others.

THE LATE EXPLOSION AT DUPONT'S POWDER Mills.—The Wilmington Blue Hen's Chicken states that of the nineteen men killed by the recent explosion fou teen were married and have families, and many of fourteen were married and have families, and many of them had spent a great many years in and about the establishment. They had mostly emigrated from Ireland, settled on the Brandywine, and accumulated considerable property in order to retire comfortably to enjoy old age—acme of them had beautiful farms in the neighborhood. Only hime bodies have been found: the rest were probably hlown into fragments. One act of heroism on the occasion needs to be recorded; after the explosion opening the seams of every building, a large clause on fire was discovered burning in the Magazine, containing 300 barrels of powder, when Mr. Alexis J. Dupont took a bucket of water and sprang to the top and put it out, and continued there until all danger appeared over, in the face apparently of certain destruction.

Court Calendar THIS DAY Court Calendar....This Day.
Supernot Court.—Nos. 62, 8, 13, 18, 30, 53, 54, 95, 96, 107, 114, 115, 117, 118, 119, 121, 123, 124, 103, 86, 5, 120, 104, 10, 3, 50, 27, 55, 56, 57, 23, 34, 41, 59, 51, 85, 87, 75, 12, 33, 36, 42, 43, 44, 16, 94, 268, 60, 273, 90, 110, 9, 19, 106, 29, 100, 105, 116, 109, 59, 82, 88, 97, 47.
Circuit Court.—Published on Saturday.
Common Piras.—Part 1—Nos. 1, 3, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21,—Part 2—Nos. 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 258, 16, 18, 20.

SUPRRIOR COURT-Before Chief Justice Jones and

SUPERIOR COURT—Before Chief Justice Jones and Judges Oakley and Vanderpool.—D ecision as .—Time-thy Leary, pltf. is error vs. Wm. H. Titus, deft. in error.—Judgment approved.

Robert J. Whitemore, pltf. in error, vs. Nuthls Cannon, deft in error.—Judgment affirmed.

James Gordon Bennett aft. Dorld R. Lee.—Libel.—Demurrer is put in denying identity.—Judgment for pltf. on demurrer, defendant may plead, &c.

M. M. Noak ads. James Gordon Bennett.—Demurrer on same grounds and similar decision.

ame grounds and similar decision.

Russel H. Post ada. Stephen Smith.—New trial granted

Alfred Deleme ads. John Durand.—New trial denied.
John O. Almgreen vs. Engene Dutilh et al.—Judgment or plaintiff.

Ann Varick, Executrix, &c. ads. Joshud R. Bacon.—Mocon to set aside report of referees and for new trial de-

ea. Jirek Payns vs. Edward R. Ives et al.—Motion for new

Jirch Payne vs. Edward R. Post it discussed by trial desied.

Before Judge Oakley.—William Strong vs. Jas. Hough and others.—The plaintif sent some cattle to the City from Newburgh, and they were carried to Bull's Head by a man named Fink, (who requested the Captain of the steamboat to permit him to do so) for sale, but taken from his hands by the Sheriff on an execution sgainst said Fink in favor of Mr. Hough. Action is brought to recover the value. The defence was alleged sale to Fink from Mr. Strong. Verdict for plaintif \$375.

and John Kerr, Seamen of the ship Burlington, bound for Philadelphia, were placed on board the revenue cut-ter, charged with endeavoring to create a revolt, and brought up on Saturday by deputy marshal Morrison. Mr. Shanklend, list mate of the bark Pons, was arrested by deputy marshal Smith, on a cross-complaint of the 3d mate and held to bail. Samuel Hume, late one of the seamen of the Metoka.

asin arrested by deputy marshal Collins, charged to make a revolt on board the schr. to go to sea. &c.

CIRCUMSTANTIAL NARRATIVE

OF THE Late Insurrection and Atrocities

From the St. Louis Reveille.

Fe, all being quiet inen, and no mischief suspected. Had they remained one day longer they would all have been murdered.

Charles Town, formerly of St. Louis, managed to escape to the mountains, and made his way to Santa Fé. The bodies of Gov. Bent and Mr. Leal have since been brought to Santa Fé. and were buried on the 13th inst. with appropriate honors, masonic and military.

The intelligence of these horrible tragedies created intense excitement in Santa Fé. Every American seemed to be thirsting for vengeance. Col. Price immediately sent an express to Captains Burgwin and Grier, to come up from Abburqurque with their dragoons; also to Maj. Edmonson to march his command (three companies) immediately to this place. It was reported that the Indians and Mexicans were marching in force on this place. The Colonel ordered a review of all the troops, and announced his intention of avenging the death of Gov. Bent and the other Americans. Mr. St. Vrain, Gov. Bent's partner, was here, with Mr. J. W. Folger and Mr. Chadwick, living in the Governor's quarters in the palacio. He at once sat about raising a company of volunteer "avengers." Some 50 of the Americans in Santa Fé enrolled themselves in this company—merchants, labovers and some mountaineer men. About half the company was mounted.

The teamsters and other hands of the Quartarmaster's Department were armed under command of Capt. Mc. Kissach, Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. A to the number of fitty or sixty, and were drilled for service, if this place should be attacked.

Capt. Fischer was exceptingly active—Maj. Clark, Capt. Weightman and his company, and the Laclege Rangers, having gone South. Capt. F. had each night cannon posted at the four corners of the plaza. Some small pieces were placed on the palacio, and on a church at the opposite side of the plaza. Fort Marcy was also mounted, with two 34 pound howitzers and three or four smaller pieces, and garrisoned by a detachment of Capt. Fischer company of a stilleribia.

Thus we were fully prepared for an attack

Murders at the Mora-The Town Destroyed. About the 20th of January, some seven Americans

Romulus Culver, Clinton County, Missouri.

Romains Culver, Clinton County, Missouri,
— Pruet, formerly of Jackson county, Missouri, who had been living in Santa Fé since last spring.
Louis Cabano, Missouri.
— Noyes, supposed to be from Washington City—and two or three others, names not known.
When the news reached us from Taso of the murders there, Col. Price at once sent a runner to Capt. Henly, of Col. Willock's battalion, who was encamped, grazing his company horses, near Vegas, ordering him to concentrate all the grazing detachments in that neighborhood under his command. This he did—they amounted to some sixty or eighty men. Hearing of these murders, and that an armed force of Mexicans was at the town of Mora, he marched against it killed several in an engagement he had, and took some twelve or fifteen prisoners; but was himself killed in storming a kind of fortification in which the enemy had taken position. The men took off the body of Capt. H. which has since been buried in Santa Fé; and desisted from farther operations. Capt. Morin. of Flatte County, was sent out to take command of the detachment. He marched against the town of Mora, and entirely destroyed it.

Postacript.—I learn, since the fore going was written that at a place called Arro Ondo, twelve miles from the valley of Taos, the following men fortified themselvesin a house, and after a siege for two days were taken and massacred by about 300 Indians and Mexicans: Simeon Turley, Albert Cooper, Wm. Hatfield. (a volunteer.) Louis Folque, Peter Robert, Jos. Marshall, Wm. Austin, Mark Head and Wm. Harwood.

Battle of La Canada.

Battle of La Cannda.

SANTA FR, Feb. 16, 1847.

Reports were daily received that the Pueblo Indians and Mexicans were marching on Santa F6, compelling all to join them at every village. On the 23d of January, Col. Price, with parts of five companies of his own regiment, the two companies of infantry under Capt. Angney, a detachment of Capt. Fischer's company under Lieut. Hausenderyel, with four twelve pounder howitzers, and Capt. St. Vrain's volunteer company of "avergers," marched out of Santa Fé to meet the enemy. The whole number of rank and file 250 men. Made about twelve miles and encamped.

January 24, about the middle of the day, approached the village of La Canada, twenty-five or thirty miles from Santa F6. The mounted men of Capt. St. Vrain's company were some two or three miles ahead, and found the enemy at this place in large force—some 2000. This was immediately reported to Col. Prince. The men of the command were carrying their blankets, and were here ordered to leave them, to be brought up by the wagons.

They then advanced and found the enemy near the

the wagons.

They then advanced, and found the enemy near the viliage, posted on the hills in every direction, in most advantageous positions. The artillery was brought to bear, and shells and grape were discharged at them, but at every flash they would drop behind the creat of the hills, and the abots would pass over them: the hills declining in the opposite direction from where they were, but little damage was done. Seeing this, Col. Price or dered Capt. Anguey, with his infantry, to charge the strongest post of the enemy; he was supported by company k, of Col. Price's regiment (from Carroli county, Mo.) under command of Lieut. White, and the charge was gallantly made. Just before this charge was made the enemy were attempting to dank the command and get at the wagons, which were still behind, with provisions, ammunition, &c. Capt. St. Vrain was ordered to bring up the wagons, which he did in most gallant style, his men pushing at the wheels over the uneven road, under a brisk fire from the enemy, which, however, fortunately did no execution. Capt. McMillan charged in a different direction from Capt Anguey—both did execution. The fight lasted about an hour, when the enemy field over the distant hills—so fast that our men, exhausted by the farigues of their march through the snow, and the fighting, could not overtake them. The enemy scknowledge a loss of 36 killed and upward of 45 wounded.

Battle of El Embude. the wagons.

They then advanced, and found the enemy near the

Battle of El Embude.

The command moved on without seeing anything more of the enemy until the 29th. Meantime, Captain Burgwin, with his company of dragoons about sixty in number, together with another company of Col. Price's regiment. bringing a six pounder, had joined the command. On the 29th, when within three or four miles of a village called El Embudo, (the Jusual from the peculiar shape of the mountains) the Colonel was informed that a small force of the enemy was atthat place. Capt. Burgwin, Capt. St. Vrain, with his mounted men, and Lleut. White, with his own company and the dismounted men of Capt. St. Vrain's company, (making his command obout eighty men,) were ordered to advance and dislodge them. Capt. Burgwin in command of the party. They advanced to a canon about four miles from the town, and found the enemy ambushed there in considerable numbers. The command numbered about 170 or 180. Capt. Burgwin charged the enemy in one direction; Capt. St. Vrain's mounted in another; and Lieut. White in a third. Our men had to climb steep mountains, supporting themselves by the bushes, to dislodge the enemy, who were faully routed with some twenty killed, and about sixty wounded, many of them mortally.

We had one man killed, and one wounded. This cleared the way for the Colonel's command, and nothing more was seen of the enemy until they reached the Pueblo de Taus. Great difficulty was experienced in getting the eannon

Great difficulty was experienced in getting the cannon and wayons along as it was doubtful whether wheel carriages had ever passed that road before. The usual transportation was by pack-mules. It leads through deep canons and over high mountains; so that the men had to push the wagons up and let them down the many steep and rocky places. The snow was to deep in many places that the men had to break and tramp in down to make a road for the mules and wagons. Sometimes the camps were made in the canons sometimes on the ellipsides and sometimes on the mountain summits, often in snow two or three feet deep. The men carried their blankets on their backs and had no texts. Some of their feet were badly frozen.

IN NEW-MEXICO.

From the St. Louis Reveille.

Earra FE. Feb. 15. 1847.

On the morning of the 1940 of Jan. a large number of Pueblo Indians sasembled in one of the village of the 1840 of Jan. a large number of St. Louis. Whe was sherrif of the County, the release of three Fuebla Indians, notorious thieres, who were confined in the clastoose for stabling. I will have the seed of three Fuebla Indians, notorious thieres, who were confined in the clastoose for stabling. I will have the demand the stable of the class of the clastoose for stabling. I will have the demand the stable of the class of the clastoose for stabling. I will have the class of the clastoose for stabling. I will have the class of the clastoose for stabling of the 1840 of the class of the clastoose of the Corent, every definite the clastoose of the Corent, or t

ght was over, and the troops and the colonel, course near the church.

Next morning women and men came to the Colonel, on their knees, with white flags, crosses and images, negging for mercy. They said they were whipped that they never had been whipped so before, nor ex-

Killed and Wounded of the Enemy.

Killed and Wounded of the Eucmy.

Two hundred or upward of the enemy were killed in the various battles, and a great many more wounded. It is supposed that nearly the same number will die of their wounds. They seem to be entirely subdued, and the country is at present quiet. They have never had so severe a chastising.

Coi. Price, with all the command but company "G", of the U.S. dragoons, and Captain Angney's infantry battaine, left the Pueble on the 9th, and arrived in Santa Fé on the 11th February. The dragoons and infantry remain in Tacs.

The campaign, going and returning, lasted 19 days.

remain in Taos.

The campaign, going and returning, lasted 19 days.

Most of this time the men laid out, in mid winter, often
with but a single blanket, and often in banks of snow.

They had no tents; and there was not a murmar of com-

Col. Price.

Lieut. Mansfield, of Capt. Slack's company, died today, also from the effects of exposure in the campaign
JOHN BROWN.

all sightly.

Betachment of Artillery.—Wounded—Privates Bielfeldt,
Jod., took severely.) Kaim. (slightly)

Battaisen of Infantry, under Capt. Anguey.—Killed—Sergeant Hart. Wounded—Lieut. Van Valkenberg. (mortally,
since dead.) Sergeant Ferguson, Sergeant Aud., (severely.)

Of Capt. St. Frair's Company.—Wounded—Privates
Gold. (severely.) Mitchell. (slightly.) Col. Doniphan-Gen. Wool-The Artillery.

Correspondence St. Louis Republican

Correspondence St. Louis Republican.

Correspondence St. Louis Republican.

Santa Fs. Feb. 16.

Letters from El Paso of the 4th inst. say that
Col. Doniphan, having been joined by Major Clarke with
about 120 men and six pieces of cannon, would move on
toward Chibuahua on the 2th, and the whole desire of
the command seemed to be that they might be able to
reach Chibuahua before the arrival of Gen. Wool. The
last mentioned General had not been heard of since 15th
December from Farras, some 500 miles southerly from
Chibuahua, and his destination unknown.
Col. Doniphan has not more than 1,000 effective men,
and it is barely possible that he may regret his anxiety
to reace Chibuahua before Gen. Wool, and we here in
New Mexico may rue it. Against any country except
Mexico, in the whole world, it would seem the hight of
madness and folly thus to make war by marching handfulls of men into populous districts and States, and taking possession of large towns. We may receive a
check to our overweening condience ere long; though
God forbid it should be Col. Doniphan. I hope he will
win a crep of laurels, for in them rests the safety of
New-Mexico.

BRAZOS.
From the New-Ocleans Delta, 10th.
Sumored Battle between Ges. Toylor and the Forces under Ges. Urrea and Casales—Old "Rough and
Ready" again Victorious.
By the arrival last evening of the schr. Henry
one, which left the Razos on the 2d inst we have

probable that Gen. Taylor, whose estensible object on leaving Monterer was to open his line of communica-

probable that Gen. Taylor, whose ostensible object on leaving Monterey was to open his line of communication on the Rio Grande, however desirous he might be to capture Urres, would follow him to such a distance from his direct route. It is more than probable that the Pass alluded to is the Pass Scaat, between China and Camargo, and about 80 miles from Maria.

There may be some exaggeration in the rumors as given above, but that an engagement has taken place would seem to admit of but little doubt, for though the intelligence came to Matamores solely through Mexican sources, it should be borne in mind that in every instance in which a battle has been fought the information was first received through the story of the state of the substantially correct, particularly when the intelligence thus brought is unfavorable to themselves.

when the intelligence thus brought is unfavorable to themselves.

A letter received by the Matamoros Flag, dated Buena Vista, 19th March, states that all was quiet; that the wounded were mending rapidly, and gives the soul-inspiring information that, according to instructions from Gen. Taylor before leaving, upward of forty mule loads of provisions had been sent from his camp to Encarnacion for the use of the wounded Mexicans, who were in the hospital and in a state of starvation. The writer justly says the humanity of such an act is beyond all praise, and though great is the glory which Gen. Taylor has acquired by a succession of splendid victories over the Mexicans, all be has gained in this way sinks into insimificance compared with the humanity of this act, and GEN. TWIGGS'S EXPEDITION TO THE PUENTE

GEN. TWIGGS'S EXPEDITION TO THE PUENTE NACIONAL.—Gen. Twiggs was about to start on an expedition to carry the tortifications at the National Bridge, about twenty-five miles from Vera Cruz, where it is said La Vega has fortified himself with 4000 troops. Gen. Patterson is to follow him as soon as the requisite number of mules to transport his supplies can be raised. Large orders have been sent to this city for mules, and it is expected that Gen. Quitman's expedition to alvarado, will open a market for a supply of this most necessary means for farther operations. GEN. MINON -This redoubtable hero, so cul

GEN. MINON.—Ithis redoubteasts has been put under arrest for his cowardly refrest with his 2000 cavalry from Lieut. Shower and sixty artillerists and two cannon, unprotected by a single infantry company. We think the General is not far behind his Commander in-Chief, who with 20,000 men fled from Taylor with only

Items from Vera Cruz-Castle of San Juan de

Chief, who with 20,000 men fied from Taylor with only 5000?

Items from Vera Cruz—Castle of San Juan de Ulan.

The expectation of the garrison of Vera Cruz was, that the city would be carried by storm, and they had made great preparation for a vigorous resistance, which would, no doubt, have caused great bloodshed and destruction. The streets were barricaded as they were at Monterey, and loop holes were arranged for the gunners' rows of pickets made, and sand-bags thrown across the barricades. On the flat tops of the houses cannon and howitzers were so arranged as to rake the streets. Every house was a fortibeation. There was, too, an abundance of ammunition; and no doubt, had the city been stormed, thousands of persons would have been killed, and our army especially would have suffered disasters far more heart-rending than any which have yet occurred in this war. It was therefore a proof of the humanity, as well as of the wisdom of Gen. Scott, that he preferred the slower but less sanguinary mode of investment and bombardment.

To the mercenary soldiery who, garrisoned Vera Cruz, and who were desirous of emailating the glory of their brethren at Monterey, by slaughtering our men from behind the safe defences of thick stone walls, and from the secure terraces of the houses, it was no doubt a disappointment that the streets of Vera Cruz were not made to run with the blood of innocent women and children, who would be slain in the inevitable confusion of the storming of so strong a place. This was the ambition of Morales; but, fortunately, the effectiveness of our shells brought the citizens to their sones, and they united, as well as the National Guard, in protesting against any farther resistance. Morales saved himself from the chagrin of deposition by resigning, and Gen. Landero, second in command, succeeded him—and he, with more wisdom and regard for the lives of the people, proflered the capitalistion of the city. The damage and destruction caused by our shells, especially by those shot from the naval battery

Battle of Sacramento - Defeat of the Mexican -Fall of Chihanhua.

From the Picayune.
We find room to-day for an account of the battle of Sacramento, fought for the possession of the City of Chihuahua. We do not find Sacramento laid down on any of the maps we have of Northern Mexico. We presume it cannot be far from Chihuahua, however. It will be recollected that on the 23d Feb. the American troops were at Carmen, moving south. Carmen is not much over 100 miles from Chibuahua. much over 100 miles from Chinuanua. The battle took place on the 28th March, when we may suppose the Americans had advanced 60 or 80 miles farther south.—
The number of the Americans, according to the Mexican report we gave on Tuesday last, was only 900, while the Mexicans, by their own showing, had about 1600, and

en pieces of artillery.

We will only add farther, that the dispatch of Gen Heredia, who commanded the Mexicans, is given in El Republicans of the 22d ult. from the papers in the War Department "relating to the loss of Chihuahua." The place whence written is omitted. We have not room for the dispatch of Heredia above

spoken of. It is in the style of Santa Anna, and confeeses reluctantly that he has been defeated. Of his movements after the battle. Heredia savs :

movements after the battle, Heredia says:

I arrived last night (March 2) at this point, where I shall remain two or three days to pick up stragglers with which to proceed to the town of Santa Rosalla, about forty leagues from the capital, to endeavor to raise new forces, as I understand that the enemy is going to march into the State of Durango, which will also be lost unless at least 1000 infantry, 500 cavalry and 10 pieces of artillery of the regular army be sent for its defence, as experience has shown in many instances that regular troops are indispensable in war. I have also to inform your Excellency, that of the dispersed I only expect to collect some men of the 7th Infantry and the Durango horse, and perhaps some few of the active battalion of Chihuahua, as most of the others have returned to their homes. To-day some officers of the National Guard have presented themselves, but without a single soldier.

Santa Anna's Report of the Late Battle. The length of this document precludes its pub-

lication in The Tribune. The defeated General does his best to cypher out a victory for himself at Buena Vista, but it's a desperate job, which he had better not have undertaken. He gives a sad picture of the privations of his army, which contisted of 13,432 infantry, 4,338 cavalry, and 413 artillerymen-in all 18,183 men. He states that he compromitted his own private fortune and the credit of himself and friends to the amount of \$180,000, in order to obtain supplies for twelve days. He lost 1,000 men by sickness and desertion before the battle. Many of the soldiers had been taken from their homes by violence. All his plans appear to have been defeated by the well-planned movements of Gen. Taylor, who received information of his (Santa Anna's) position through a deserter. His last effort on the 23d he thinks would have been entirely successful if General Minon had done his part by attacking General Taylor in the rear. Minon is to be court-martialed for failing to perform his duty. The Mexican loss in killed and wounded is estimated at more than 1,500 men; while that of the American army is represented as "much As to the effect which the battle is to have in prepar-

Romore Benile between Gen. Tenjor and the Forces under Gen. Urrea and Canalar-Old Flough and Roady again Victorium.

By the arrival last evening of the schr. Henry Long, which left the Brazos on the 2d Inst. we have later intelligence from Gen. Taylor's column. The most important information brought by this arrival is the report of a battle having been fought between Gen. Taylor, for an exchange of prisoners, and for our sending for the Wounded who had remained on the field, and the forces under Gen. Urres and Cod. Canales, in which old "Rough and Ready" is raid to be again victorium. The Mexicans bere have a report that he overtook Urres, who gave him battle and cut up his command considerably. Very improbable. We are not positive as to the number of men Gen. Taylor has with him, but hear it stated as not exceeding 700, with one battery, three six-pounders. Even with this small force he will render a good account of Urres. If he succeeds in bringing him to an engagement. There has been no boat down from Camaryo for two days, else probably later intelligence would have been received. In addition to the above, we learn from a passenger that, just before leaving Maximora, news was brought in by a Mexican that shortly after Gen. Taylor's leaving Maximora, news was brought in by a Mexican that shortly after Gen. Taylor's leaving Maximora, news was brought in by a Mexican that shortly after Gen. Taylor's leaving Maximora, news was brought in by a Mexican that shortly after Gen. Taylor's leaving Maximora, news was brought in by a Mexican that shortly after Gen. Taylor's leaving Maximora, news was brought in by a Mexican that shortly after Gen. Taylor's leaving Maximora, news was brought in by a Mexican that shortly after Gen. Taylor's leaving Maximora, he would be succeed to retreat with great loss. It was farther stated that Urre and Canales, and a hot engagement ensued, in which the Americans waged against us a war of vandellism, whose excesses outraged those semiments of humanity which one civilized name to comman

laws of nations. As for the prisoners which he offered to exchange, I told bim I knew not who they could be unless it were some of our dispersed troops, or some who, from the fatigue of the two previous days, had remained asleep when we moved. In suswer to the courtery the enemy's General had shown with respect to our wounded. I consented, in the name of the nation, to necesse all the prisoners we had—those taken both in the battle and at Encarnacion. At the same time I allowed the bearer of the flag, who was a superfor officer, of prosessing appearance and manners, to take the budge from his eyes, and informed him that, it was for him personally that the honor of this concession was meant. I did it, also, that he might see our camp and our troops.

Ibany, has been convicted of manslaughter in the 3 SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA, April 17.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA, April 17—First Board and after.—150 Nav 62, 1876, 78: \$1000 U s 52, 1853, 954; 250 Lebigh coal serie, 58, 100 Beading b5, 301; \$700 U S 6 per cent Treasury Notes, 104; \$1200 Wilmington 62, 1852, 851; \$2500 U S 60 Per Cent Treasury Notes, 104; \$1200 Wilmington 62, 1852, 851; \$2500 U S 60, 1867, 55; 569, \$200 State 52, 73; 10 Philad Bank, 120; 50 Morris Canal, 5d, 21; \$1100 State 52, cash, 73; 12 Bank Pa, 220, 1049 Lebigh int. \$4, \$200 March 18, \$200 March 18, \$200 March 18, \$200 March 18, \$200 U S 60, 1867, 106; \$1900 U S 61, 1956, 104; \$700 State 52, \$200 Girard 111; 21 Ches & Del Canal, 60, 100 Rading, \$5, 301; 50 do, wn, 301; \$4000 Cin water works, \$6, \$200 March 18, \$200 March 18, \$200 March 19, \$200 March 19,

Anaryro—Ships Susan E Howell, Londonderry, Alama, Liverpool; Br bark Eliza Maria, London. FIRE IN PETERSHAM.—We learn by a slip free the Barre Gazette that a great fire occurred in Peter sham, on Thursday morning. The fire broke out in the button factory of J. D. Foster, and destroyed almost ult the buildings on the west side of the Common. Inslanding Twitchell's tavern. More than half of the business part of the village is destroyed. Nearly the whole space from the Unitarian Church to the Orthodox is but a pile of amoking ruins. The whole loss will not fall far short and the common which we have the common statement of the common statement.

LIFE OF GENERAL TAYLOR .- It will be see by an advertisement that Grigg, Elllott & Co. of Phile delphia announce as in press, the Life of this diene guished General from the eloquent pen of Judge Cound of Philadelphia. The Subject, the Author, the times and the circumstances all combine to render such a work

eminently popular. The grand representation by means of moving isures, ac, of the fineral pageant of the Emperor Napoleon
at the American Mustem has been attracting crowds a
people, and will no doubt continue to draw thousand
there daily. Every one who sees it is delighted with it
and as it is exhibited this aftersoon at 3 elock, as well
also this evening, the Museum will be crowded, especially
as in addition to that a great variety of other performance
take place by those talented and amusing Ethiopian Min
strels, Great Western and others.

Bnainega Notices.

GENTLEMEN'S HATS, style for Spring, 1847, will troduced on Wednesday, March 3, by LEARY & CO. Hatters, Astor House, Bre Circulars descriptive of our style will be form

KNOX, 128 Fulton-st. is now prepared to supply s patrons and the public with his elegant Spring Ha All who wish to buy a bargain in silks, share, te laines, ginghams, lawns, or any other kind of dry goods, will do well to call on S. Barker, 281 Grandet

who has a complete assortment of desirable Spring

goods, which he is selling at very reduced prices.

by addressing us post-paid.

GOLD PENS -STILL ANOTHER REDUCTION IN PRICE-I. GOLD PERS.—STILL ANOTHER REDUCTION IN FILE.—J. W. GRAFATON & CO. 71 Cedar, are now selling the real magnificent, genuine Bagley Pen, warranted, for \$1 a A real Diamond-pointed Pen for \$1, and a good Gold Per for 75 cents, (silver pencil included.) together with condozen other styles of pens, all much cheaper, either wholesale or retail, than can be found anywhere clear

DIAMOND POINTED GOLD PANS.—J. Y. SAVAGE miles Gold Pen for 75 cents. Also a magnificent Pen for it, which is the best and cheapest pen in the city. Doer ma-take the number, 22 Fulton-st. JUST OPENED—Store No. 124 Canal-st, with an entire new

and well asserted stock of Dry Goods of all kinds. Als a splendid assortment of new style Vizetts and Marillas black Silk, 3-4, 4-4 and 5-4, of superior quality for Maril las and dresses at very reasonable prices, by SCOTT & MOORE, 124 Centle.

Practical observation has satisfied the mostan believing of the almost miraculous efficacy of Beekman Syrup in the prevention and cure of consumption. Of

fice 40½ Cortland st. N. Y.

Sanns's Sansaranilla—The numerous unsolicited metimoulais from individuals of the highest respectabing,
show in the most conclusive and satisfactory manner, he
powerful agency this preparation possesses, in arrests,
and curing diseases of the glandolar and oseoous grams.
It is conception, on which manner and oseoous grams. In its composition, on which much of its activity and value depend, the most potent simples of the vegetable kingles are united presenting a preparation, differing entirely in its character and operation from any other now is use. Under its restoring influence strength and vigor are im-parted to the exhausted system, and health succeeds di-case upon the same principle that Spring succeeds to Wa-ter, and the earth is clothed in verdant beauty under the genial influence of refreshing showers. Its approval by physicians and men of science, and the uni which has marked its use, furnishes proof

superiority and value.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. A.D. SANDS, Wholesale Druggists, 100 Fultor-st. corner of William-st. 273 Broadway, and 77 East Broadway, New-York. Sold also by Druggists generally throughout the United States. Price Si per bottle, or six bottles for St.

United States. Price 31 per hottle, or six bottles for the positive cure of all akin diseases, blotches and discoloration-fouroud's Poudre Subtise for eradicating SUPERFLOUS HAIR. Generand's hije white, liquid rouge, &c. at 67 Wakest. 1st Store FROM Broadway, Agency for Batchier's metantaneous Liquid Hair Dry. Dulley's Merjoid Fas Extractor, Wysth's Oream of Lines, Beals' Heir Ratewing, Pomusie for the kine, black, brown and fair. Remember 31 Walker-st. a step or two from Broadway, west side, 1981.

You, whose teeth are foul and yellow—You, whose skin is dark and sallow—You, whose skin is dark and sallow—You, whose skin is dark and wiry, Rusty, dirty, red or fiery—You, whose vile offensive breath More putrid is than rotten death—You could have—boy, man or girl—Teeth as white as snow or pearl, Breath a spicy sweet, and cuticle. Pure and white and smooth and beautify And hair soft, silky, dark as sloe, By reading what is said below.

And hair soft, silky, dark as sloe,
By reading what is said below.

The said was a said what is a said with the solid was a said with the solid was a said was a said

On Sunday, the 18th inst. CHARLES METCALF.

On Sunday, the 18th inst. CHARLES METCALY. 44

45 years.

His friends and acquaintances are respectfully influe
to attend his funeral, on Monday afternoon, the 18th
inst at 4 o'clock, from his late residence 106 Alless.

On Saturday morning, April 17, JOHN Kiss.

DY, aged 50 years.

His friends, and those of the family, are respectfully
invited to attend his funeral, this afternoon at helpinvited to attend his funeral, this afternoon at helpinvited to attend his funeral, this afternoon at helpinvited to attend his funeral, the forther-in-law invited to attend his funeral invited to attend his funeral services with
farther invitation, this (Monday) afternoon, at 50dat 310 Bowery. His remains will be taken to be
Rocchelle on Tuesday morning, for interment.

On Sunday morning, April 18, Mr JOHN & GUILL
aged 35 years and 11 months.

His friends are invited to attend his funeral from he
residence 256 Broome-st. at 4 o'clock this (Monday)
noon, without farther notice. His remains will be a
to Elizabethtown, N. J. for interment, on Tuesday and
ing.

At Prattaburgh, on the 23d uit Mr. JOHN M. BOTCS.

ing.
At Prattsburgh, on the 23d ult. Mr. JOHN N. BORGS
KIN, son of Rev. James H. Hotchkin, aged 33 years.
In Green Bay, Wisconsin, on the 1st tost sizes alog
and painful filness. Mrs. Ann Phillips, wife of Mr. John
F. Phillips, aged 44 years.

MARINE JOURNAL PORT OF NEW-YORK

MINIATURE ALMANAC THIS DAY Rise... 5 18 | Sets... 6 41 | Sets... 11 29 | Even... 11 5

London March 19 | Havro Liverpool March 20 | New-Orie SEE MARINE JOURNAL FOURTH PAGE

Schr Curiew, Dyer, fm Bavaria, 30th April, fruit, bato Cropsey & Gilmartin. Left schr Talisman, fm. for New-York, in 15 days.

Schr Juilette, Woglom, 6 days from Petersburg, in Hunter & Co.
Schr Sarah E Merrill, Strong. 3 ds fm Baltimon, in Mailler & Lord.

Schr Bounty, Caruthera, 8 days from Wilmington, in New York, in C M Terry.

Schr Jonas Smith, Gordon, 8 ds fm Wilmington, in New York, in

BELOW-2 ships, no signals. Wind NHW. SAILED-Ship Marion, bark Walter, from Cork

Show—Snow fell on Wedpesday night and yesterday, and we notice that the hills 'a the neighboring terday, and we notice that the hills 'a the neighboring towns present the appearance of Winter.

We undertowns present the appearance of Winter.

So and hat there was quite a heavy fall of snow eas.

Rochester—so much so that the cars of the morning train were impeded, and did not connect at Rochester.

[Buffalo Dally Courier, April 15.

IN NEW-MEXICO.

aguin.
at them off, and desisted from farther as ntoys, one of the leaders, was brought in by some

DEATH OF LIEUTS, LACKLAND AND MANSFIELD.—The remaining Lieut Lackland died last night. These two prothers have been called off within a few weeks. He died of fever, arising from exposure in the campaign of

List of Killed and Wounded in the Campaign.

Killed and Wounded ut La Canada.—Killed—Private Graham, infantry; G. Messersmith, teamster. Wounded—lat Lieut Irvine; private John Pace, of the infantry; lat Sergeant Caspers, privates Aulinan (severely.) Murphy and Mezer, of artillery detachment.

At El Embada—Private Papin, of Capt St. Vrsin's company, killed; Dick, (a black servant of Gov. Bent.) severely wounded.

At Puebla de Taos—Of Col. Price's Regiment—Wounded—lat Sergeant A. L. Caidwell, of company K. commanded by Lieut B. F. White, (morially, since dead;) private

Col. Doniphan—Gen. Wool—The Artillery.

Santa Fr. Feb. 16, 1847.

Gents.: We have intelligence from Col. Doniphan, that on the 1st he was about to start from El Paso del Norte for Chihuahua; but Gen. Wool is reported not to be in Chihuahua; but Gen. Wool is reported not to be in Chihuahua; but Gen. Wool is reported not to be in Chihuahua; but Gen. Wool is reported not to be in Chihuahua; but Gen. Wool is reported not be in Chihuahua; but Gen. Wool is reported not be in Chihuahua; but Gen. Wool is reported not be in Chihuahua; but Gen. Wool is reported not be in Chihang and Lieut Col. Mitchell, with him. Truly yours.

Col. Doniphan's Movements.

Correspondence St. Louis Remailing.

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM THE

Jeremiah Sullivan, indicted for murder u degree, and sentenced to the Sing Sing Prison for to